FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LABOR MINISTER ADDRESSES GENEVA ILO MEETING

PY1013111Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1525 GMT 9 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Geneva, Switzerland, 9 Jun--Argentine Labor Minister Horacio Tomas Liendo has reiterated that the government intends to gradually restore union activity by adopting and formulating measures with the proper involvement of labor. General Liendo was speaking at the ILO conference being held in Geneva.

Argentine labor delegate Alberto Serrano and businessman Valentin Oxenford also spoke to the assembly today.

General Liendo stated: Do not doubt that my country will achieve these objectives, which are full agreement with our intrinsic nature. A philosophy which is not based on freedom, justice and participation cannot be successful in Argentina. Therefore, the path of normalization will be carried out with inexorable determination without other demands regarding the sequence of its several stages than its gradual and harmonious relations with the national recovery process.

General Liendo alluded to the organized aggression carried out by key terrorist gangs against Argentina with the objective of destroying the country and creating chaos so that they might gain power. He said: In this regard I believe it is important to note that Argentina was even chosen as the testing site for tactics which are now regrettably getting results in other countries. My country has already experienced this situation.

After noting that union activity is not immune to this subversive penetration, General Liendo stated: "This situation imposed the need to adopt exceptional measures restricting activity within both the business and the labor sectors. Both sectors have given clear evidence of understanding this exceptional situation and the measures adopted to correct it. The measures are transitory and are not part of our philosophy. I wish to note that from the beginning my government, through declarations and messages, established as an irrevocable goal the creation of conditions leading to the establishment of a representative, modern and stable democracy having within its framework a harmonious relationship between labor and business--the result of a process already in progress--as one of the basic means to achieve integral development of the nation. Therefore, the basic law regulating the basic objectives of the government includes respect for the principle of union freedom with full development of strengthened union structures. This is an irrevocable objective.

He added: The Argentine Government, through me, officially reaffirms to this assembly its support of the principles which inspired the creation of this organization, to which it has had the honor of belonging since its creation.

General Liendo noted: I wish to bring up an issue which I believe must draw the attention of our discussion--that is, the issue related to the need to introduce substantial structural change in the ILO to adjust it to the demands of a new international reality. Many countries have achieved independence in the last 30 years of this organization. This requires the revision of certain statutes which do not correspond to universally accepted principles, such as the equality of sovereign states, and--among other decisions--more just distribution in the structure and power of decision of its executive bodies--in our case the Administrative Council.

UNION REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT GENEVA MEETING

PY130337Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1552 GMT 9 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun--Union Leader Alberto Serrano, a member of the Argentine delegation to the ILO Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, today expressed to the conference the "concern of Argentine workers regarding the suspension of union activity, the detention of leaders and activists without trial or proceedings and the deterioration of salaries." He thanked international labor organizations for their solidarity with the Argentine labor movement and claimed for unionism the "right to political participation."

The speech was released here this morning during a press conference given at the headquarters of the Beer Workers Federation in Almagro by members of the "Group of 25" who did not go to Geneva.

In his message Serrano stated that "we want to publicly thank workers movements throughout the world for the clear solidarity channelled through their various centrals, particularly the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU], of which the Argentine labor movement is a member."

He added: "We thank them for having expressed for us the violations of the rights and freedoms established in the principles on which the ILO is based, and also for the agreements and recommendations which emerged from them. This solidarity was shown at a time when the whole country was experiencing the alternatives of a process derived from a break with the institutional process, which has had many consequences."

He then indicated the "the organizations, as part of the whole social body, were not untouched by events resulting from this situation, which were expressed in measures such as the suspension of rights and freedoms; suspension of union activities, limited to exclusively administrative tasks, hindering salary and working conditions; a risk that the system of health attention, recreation and culture facilities being offered by union organizations to Argentine workers and their relatives may be changed; suspension of the right to strike; intervention of the General Labor Confederation [CGT]; and intervention of the most important union organizations. All of this is an open contradiction of the rights provided for by ILO agreements 87, 98 and 135."

He also denounced the "detention of leaders and union activists without open trial or proceedings, while the whereabouts of others is not known, and unjustified dismissal of union activists and leaders, both from the private and state sector, harming the guarantee of job stability."

He harshly criticized the economic policy of the Argentine Government, stating that "the change [of policies] has caused an industrial recession and a gradual and unavoidable loss of the purchasing power of salaries. This is a tribute to the sector which benefited from the change and which, despite its enrichment, has made no investment in the productive apparatus and has, on the contrary, encouraged banking and financial speculation which maintains the serious inflation rate."

Continuing with the subject, he stated that "the greatness of the fatherland and the happiness of the people are unyielding goals of the Argentine labor movement. These premises lie at the very base of opposition to any economic philosphy which defends sectorial privileges, though disguised by the use of verbal didactic or distorted technical arguments and statistical figures."

He mentioned that the development of Argentine unionism "has been marked by the indelible symbol of nationalism, which has caused us to make up a structure supported by three essential elements: organizational security, active participation in the various aspects of the country's life and an ideology and doctrine agreeing in concept with the essence of sovereignty, national heritage and social justice."

He indicated that "on behalf of this organizational unity we believe it imperative to avoid the risk of causing any splintering or the possibility of submission, which would imply loss of the capability to be represented before the state."

He emphasized: "Two alternatives can lead to situations of this type--which we firmly and decidedly oppose: the alternative presented under the slogan of union freedom causes real union anarchy due to the proliferation of associations and central; the alternative centered on political discipline causes the complete submission of union organizations."

After other considerations, he maintained that "unionism must enter a stage of political participation characterized by the rights of workers who expect to govern on an equal basis with other social sectors."

He then explained that "the right to political participation means the right to participate in the great decisions where the future of society is at stake."

In the last part of his message, he called for the "integrationist and democratic bent" of Argentine labor, and its "right of political freedom to freely elect its government leaders within an atmosphere of defense and maintenance of human rights."

He emphasized: "We also state that there will be no integral development or union freedom if the political reasons which postpone the claim of workers are not attacked first."

He concluded by saying that the plan of the labor movement is "to arrive at a universalism expressed in a more humane and just community," but he indicated that "to reach this goal, on which all workers agree, we must go through a stage of continentalism, which, in the case of Latin America, means a challenge to achieve an essential unity which will make us strong in our struggle against the causes of backwardness and poverty."

HERALD CALLS FOR END TO STATE OF SIEGE

FY1222204Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1135 GMT 12 Jun 78 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jun--It is time for the government to lift the state of siege which has been in force for 4 years, the English-language Buenos Aires herald stated today.

The newspaper revealed that 1,000 people are now detained by President Jorge Rafael Videla's administration--which has been governing since 1976--and that there are no specific charges against them.

If the government wants to clean up its records on the human rights issue, this must not continue, stated the newspaper in an editorial entitled "Time for Justice.

Citing some examples, it recalled the cases of unionist teacher Alfredo Bravo and religious leader Adolfo Perez Esquivel--the latter internationally known as a candidate for the 1978 Nobel Peace Price. The two have been in jail since 1977 without charge.

While this continues, we have no reply to those who speak of violations of human rights in Argentina, indicated the HERALD, directly referring to the difficult issue which has originated so many controversies here.

Human rights agencies estimate that the number of missing people is well over 3,000. But the government periodically denies this, claiming that the charges come from a leftist campaign aimed at discrediting the country.

ARGENTINE ENVOY TO FRANCE INTERVIEWED ON MISSING PERSONS

PY091753Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1404 GMT 9 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Paris, 9 Jun--Argentine Ambassador to France Tomas De Anchorena, in an interview with LE FIGARO published today, admitted that the disappearance of some foreigners in Argentina was due to the abuse of power.

Nine French citizens are missing and eight are being detained, said Ambassador Anchorena.

According to a list in the possession of Fernand Sastre, president of the French Soccer Federation, there are 22 French citizens either being detained or missing.

Ambassador Anchorena pointed out that two who are serving a prison term for illegal possession of weapons and for helping subversives will be released within the next few months.

The other six detainees have dual nationality, but are considered Argentines by Argentine officials. Three of these were sentenced by the military court. The other three will go on trial for connections with the Montoneros, said Ambassador Anchorena.

Ambassador Anchorena stressed that one of the main concerns of the present government is the question of missing persons, and added that when a country goes through a difficult period as Argentina has, unfortunately there will always be missing persons.

21 RELEASED, 13 DETAINED, 1 EXPELLED DURING WEEK

PY122129Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2057 GMT 9 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun--The Interior Ministry has stated that between 2 June and 9 June 21 persons ended their detention at the disposal of the executive branch and 13 persons were arrested. During the same period, two persons were authorized to leave the country under Law 21,650 and one person was expelled.

BRIEFS

ENTEL SERVICE GUIDE--Buenos Aires, 12 Jun--The National Telecommunications Company [ENTEL] has published Spanish and English versions of a guide to its international telephone and telex services. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1545 GMT 12 Jun 78 PY]

BANZER DISAPPOINTED OVER POLITICAL DIVISIONS

PY140159Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanisn 2330 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Text] President Hugo Banzer Suarez has censured and expressed regret over the deep division existing among political parties, stating that his call for unification was not answered as he desired. Banzer made a statement to newsmen specifically mentioning the divisions among political parties. He said that the invitation to (?unite) did not meet an adequate reply, which showed there is no desire for unity.

The president also stated that those officials who interfere with the political process [words indistinct] and probably show an inclination toward a determined political philosophy. He said, however, that this did not mean that his government was sponsoring such interference.

He also declared that the government of the armed forces will send invitations to foreign observers to come to Bolivia and learn about the institutionalization process and the development of the elections.

Banzer added that he had been invited by his Argentine colleague, Jorge Rafael Videla, to visit Buenos Aires and attend the final games of the world championship, an invitation which was made officially through the Argentine ambassador in La Paz. Banzer added: "I have not made up my mind regarding this generous and nice invitation, but if I go to Argentina, I will take the opportunity to discuss issues regarding our two countries and, naturally, obtain a closer Bolivian-Argentine rapprochement.

ARRESTS OF RADIO STATION EMPLOYEES DENOUNCED

PY131532Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Leaders of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNR) special command of (Omasilio) have denounced the arrest of four members of Radio Agricultura, which broadcasts programs for the Achacachi District where violent events recently took place. The MNRI leaders released a communique which stated that [words indistinct].

Some peasants in Achacachi also denounced the arrest, but preferred not to release their names because they do not want any reprisals.

A Radio Agricultura member reported on what happened at the radio station. [Begin recording] Radio Agricultura in Achacachi was raided at 0800 yesterday because it carried propaganda supporting Siles Salinas [words indistinct]. The program was recorded. The speakers, the owner of the radio, and the director were taken to the Arhacachi garrison where they were mistreated by soldiers. Some houses have also been raided by soldiers [words indistinct].

BRIEFS

PEASANT LEADER ARRESTED--The La Paz Federal Peasants Association is in state of emergency because of the arrest of its executive secretary, (Marcial Canadieri). The peasants report that (Canadieri) was arrested near Viacha on Sunday when he was carrying out radio broadcasting activities. The peasants demand his immediate release. [La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY]

COMMUNIQUE ON NUCLEAR TALKS WITH SMITH REPORTED

PY140131Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Jun--The Brazilian Government has no reason to renegotiate the nuclear cooperation agreement it signed with the United States in 1972, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry reiterated here today.

A press communique was released in the wake of a 2-day visit to Brazil by Gerald Smith, a special envoy of President Jimmy Carter for nuclear matters.

The communique states that Smith told his Brazilian counterparts about the consequences of the new U.S. nuclear nonproliferation act and the criteria which will be immediately applied regarding exports of nuclear material, within the context of the agreement signed between the two countries.

This agreement provides for the supply of enriched uranium to Brazil for 30 years.

The communique states that the Brazilian officials took note of these explanations and adds that the two parties expressed their interest in improving the effectiveness of nondiscriminatory worldwide safeguards to avoid the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

According to the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Smith's visit to Brazil could be regarded as a routine visit, which did not prompt any innovations.

Observers noted, however, that this visit could indicate that the United States is willing, if not to renegotiate, at least to ask for further safeguards for future shipments of enriched uranium under the 1972 agreement.

The first shipment was already approved by the U.S. officials in accordance with the terms of the nuclear nonproliferation act.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that the safeguards outlined in the agreement with the United States are less strict than those established in the 1975 nuclear agreement signed with the FRG.

According to some observers, the Brazilian Government believes that the agreement with the FRG could be used as a model to adjust the terms of the agreement with the United States.

O GLOBO COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PY121840Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Jun 78 p 1 PY

[Editorial: "Sayre's Mission"]

[Text] Ambassador Robert Sayre begins his diplomatic tour at a time when relations between the United States and Brazil are at their best level since the inauguration of President Carter. The visit of President Carter paved the way for the new U.S. ambassador, who arrives here with freedom to work constructively for the traditional cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the areas of conflict created by new political and economic realities.

Sayre has been faultlessly cautious regarding his mission in our country, expressing his loyalty to the positions of the Carter government and never deviating from an attitude of respect for the positions of the Brazilian Government on the controversial topics affecting bilateral relations.

The new ambassador arrives at a time of change in U.S. foreign policy regarding Soviet expansionism, which is aggressively violating detente. This policy change is more in line with the Western outlook Brazil has maintained ever since our independence. The U.S. President is now focusing his attention on the Warsaw Pact and the perils the Soviets are creating in Africa, and consequently is setting aside secondary concerns on questions which have caused unnecessary clashes with old and loyal allies like Brazil.

Despite pressures still looming over our nuclear policy, new lines of a natural rapprochement between the United States and Brazil are now open. Ambassador Sayre will be acting with wisdom if he appropriately explores the new circumstances presented by the new realities of international politics.

In these new circumstances, we should ask what risks are posed by a peaceful Brazilian nuclear program when the nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact are being built up to provide the impetus for Soviet moves in defiance of the Western alliance.

Brazil is also at this time receiving Ambassador Gerald Smith, special U.S. adviser on nuclear affairs, who is coming to present information and clarifications regarding the new nonproliferation law, which has been passed by the U.S. Congress and which caused perplexity among the members of the Atlantic alliance. The objective of Smith's mission is to offer explanations, not to enter into negotiations. So we will listen, trusting that neither the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement nor the supply of enriched uranium for Angra I by the Westinghouse Company will be placed in jeopardy as a result of the U.S. decision to retain the monopoly of nuclear material. At any rate, the mission of Gerald Smith is a gesture of deference and respect for our country.

Sayre's declaration that the United States is willing to accept Brazilian proposals for military cooperation beyond the scope contemplated by the Rio de Janeiro treaty seems out of place at this time. Itamaraty has no knowledge of any U.S. offer to that effect. But we will appreciate U.S. willingness to work with us in other areas of cooperation and trade, beginning with the reduction of protectionist barriers against our exports--barriers which amount to a true violation of "national rights," an appropriate phrase used recently by former Minister Helio Beltrao.

GOVERNMENT OBJECTIONS TO NUCLEAR AGREEMENTS ANALYZED

PY1320044Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Jun 78 p 33 PY

[By Mariangela Hamu]

[Text] Brasilia--Despite expressions of support made recently by the Soviet Union, Argentina, the United States and France for the Tlaltelolco treaty, which provides for the denuclearization of Latin America, it will not become effective within the next few years, according to Itamaraty's predictions. The support of Cuba is indispensable for complete implementation of the treaty's mechanisms, and Cuba refuses to sign it.

That assessment made by a Brazilian diplomat invalidates the supposition that the United States is leading a movement to strengthen the Tlaltelolco treaty--which the United States considers insufficient--as an element to apply pressure on the Brazilian nuclear program.

The United States knows that the Brazilians will not consider the Tlaltelolco treaty to be in force until all Latin American countries sign and ratify it. The United States also knows that Brazil will not drop its requirement regarding Item 1 of Article 28 of the treaty, which demands the signature of additional Protocols I and II respectively by those countries which are responsible for territories in Latin America or which possess nuclear weapons.

Despite the declarations made by President Giscard d'Estaing at the UN General Assembly on disarmament recently held in Washington, France still has not signed additional Protocol I in its capacity of being internationally responsible for French Guyana.

Other cases are those posed by the Soviet Union, which signed the Tlaltelolco treaty but not additional Protocol II, and by the United States, which signed the treaty but did not ratify it because ratification is the prerogative of its Congress.

There is also the case of Argentina: President Jorge Rafael Videla made several declarations in favor of the Tlaltelolco treaty after being pressured by the United States, but Argentina still has not signed the treaty.

Another Brazilian argument weakening the supposition that Washington is merely exercising a new form of pressure on the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement is that the United States also has worries other than Brazil in Latin America, such as Argentina, which has a nuclear program moving forward at a slower pace--after losing the support of its old partner, Canada--but has sufficiently advanced technology to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Brazilian experts do not agree that the Tlaltelolco treaty, once in force, will have the same impact on Brazil as its adherence to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty [NPT]--which Itamaraty says Brazil will not sign because the two instruments are fundamentally different.

While the Tlaltelolco treaty forbids the manufacture, testing, utilization and storage of nuclear weapons in all Latin American countries, the NPT forbids countries which have no nuclear weapons from acquiring them in the future and protects the rights of those which already possess those weapons. And this is why Brazil considers the NPT a discriminatory and unacceptable document.

There is another argument frequently heard in Brazilian official circles that practically puts to rest the idea that the strengthening of the Tlaltelolco treaty could be just another way of putting pressure on the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement. Even with the Tlaltelolco treaty in full force, the U.S. Government will continue its efforts to have Brazil sign the NPT.

In a speech at the recent Brussels international conference on nuclear energy regulation, the commissioner of the U.S. Nuclear Energy Regulatory Commission, Richard T. Kennedy, on behalf of his country defended the NPT and its importance in the creation of a worldwide safeguard system.

Kennedy said: "We hope that countries which have not yet signed the NPT will do so in the future, thus creating a worldwide system of safeguards for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The United States will also insist on ratification of the NPT by those countries which have already signed it."

In trying to explain the objectives of the new nonproliferation law promulgated last March by President Carter, Kennedy did not hide the fact that adherence to its mechanisms would be equivalent to adherence to the NPT, and then he stressed the importance of creating a worldwide safeguards statute.

If the objective of the United States is only to insure denuclearization, why does it not accept as sufficient the Tlaltelolco treaty and the safeguard agreements which Brazil signed with the International Atomic Energy Agency? The Brazilian experts have an answer for this question which casts doubts on the intentions of President Carter.

The U.S. effort could be directed at the limitation of nuclear weapons, not at their elimination. The United States would like to see nuclear technology remain in the possession of a few countries, those Brazilian experts contend. And then they recalled a recent proposal made by the United States which supports their conviction that the United States is only concerned with the increase of competitors in the market. According to them, at the last conference on steelmaking held in Tokyo, the Washington government proposed that industrially developed countries limit the export of technology to Third World countries as a way to avoid excess world steelmaking capacity and steel production. That proposal, recently reported by a Japanese newspaper and not denied by the U.S. Government, is sufficient proof, according to the Brazilian experts, that the United States does not like to have competitors.

Another Brazilian argument supporting this U.S. aversion is that, with the uranium reprocessing plant--the installation of which in Brazil is opposed by the United States--Brazil will import less enriched uranium, particularly from the United States. The pretext given by the U.S. Government is, however, that the United States opposed the installation of a reprocessing plant in Brazil because such a plant would produce plutonium, which Brazil might use to manufacture nuclear weapons.

TOPICS TO BE BROUGHT TO OAS MEETING REPORTED

PY140026Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2158 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Jun--The Brazilian Government does not want human rights to turn into the main issue during the eighth OAS general assembly to begin on 21 June, the press stated here today. Brazil, stated the press, will protest the transfer of the assembly headquarters from Montevideo to Washington and the inclusion in the discussions, even in the capacity of observers, of members of Amnesty International and the World Council of Churches.

The Brazilian delegation is headed by Brazilian Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira, but he will make no official statement. He will, however, hold informal meetings with his colleagues on 22, 23 and 24 June, it was unofficially reported. It was also indicated that Azeredo da Silveira will especially meet with his colleagues from Argentina and Paraguay, with whom he will discuss the possibilities of planning a new tripartite meeting on the compatibility of the (Brazilian-Paraguayan) Itaipu Dam and the (Argentine-Paraguayan) Corpus Dam, both on the Parana River.

GOVERNMENT PLANS IMPORT CUTS TO BALANCE DEFICIT

PY140204Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Pursuant to its strong determination to bring the 1978 trade balance as close as possible to a point of equilibrium, and in addition to the measures enforced earlier to restrict imports, the government will implement substantial cuts in foreign purchases planned by state owned enterprises to effect a savings on the order $400 million.

A report released by the Planning Secretariat of the Presidency indicates that the following sectors will be greatly affected: steel, transport, petrochemistry and power. The timetable of projects which are now underway in these sectors will be partially slowed down in view of these circumstances.

The loss in agricultural production in southern states, which have been stricken by a long drought and which are now facing the threat of frosts, is estimated at approximately $1.5 billion. This fact alone could cause us to relinquish our hopes for markedly exceeding the $12 billion in exports achieved by Brazil in 1977.

Yet, in an extraordinary effort, Brazilian officials are again providing incentives for exporting industrial and semiprocessed products to compensate for the drop in the volume of currency which had been expected through the sale of food and primary products.

Encouraging data concerning the first 5 months of this year indicates, however, that our objective is feasible. As of May, the increase in exports of manufactured products was on the order of 34 percent, in comparison to that of the same period in 1977. This increase is in some way surprising since the predictions for this period indicated an increase on the order of 25 percent.

In accordance with information released by ministries of the economic sector, the exports of Brazilian primary products in 1978 will be on the order of $5.7 billion, that is, lower than 1977, when these exports amounted to $7 billion.

Therefore, the status of the trade balance this year will depend on the savings which can be obtained by our factories. Everything indicates--there can be no reason to believe otherwise--that these savings will help us cover eventual deficits, taking into account the results of these 6 months.

At this point, it is proper to emphasize the struggle that President Geisel has been waging to leave his successor a trade balance which will not be burdensome for his administration.

After successive deficits, Brazil was able to obtain a small surplus in its trade balance in 1977. In view of the drought which affected the richest states of the country, damaging the production of soybeans, corn, coffee, other products, and livestock, the president is doing everything possible to minimize the impact of this disaster by making cuts wherever possible to leave his successor adequate reserves to give continuity to the country's economic development.

GEISEL NAMES AGUIAR DE MEDEIROS NEW SNI CHIEF

FY140054Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Jun 78 FY

[Text] President Geisel has appointed Gen Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros chief of the National Intelligence Service [SNI], replacing Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, who will leave the SNI office on 15 June. The installation ceremony will be held on 15 June at 1130 in the office of the president of the republic.

MAGALHAES PINTO SEEKS TO UNITE CONGRESSIONAL OPPOSITION

FY131232Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 13 Jun 78 FY

[Text] Political observers believe that the first test of the National Redemocratization Front will occur on the occasion of the submission of the political reform proposal.

Meanwhile, Senator Magalhaes Pinto has already announced another attempt at gathering opposition leaders and dissidents of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] in an effort to obtain the immediate restoration of the state of law: that is, he will create a congressional redemocratization front.

The former governor of Minas Gerais State intends to initiate tomorrow in Brasilia some contacts aimed at creating the new front. Magalhaes Pinto, a civilian candidate for the presidency of the republic, states that this new movement, which will be restricted to the congressional forum, will be primarily aimed at amending the government's political reform proposal and even changing the date of implementation of the constitutional reforms. He said: The state of law must be implemented now and not in March, as Planalto wants it.

Magalhaes Pinto states that following the contacts he will make with ARENA dissidents and leaders of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB], the congressional front will be organized by Friday, ready to act in Congress.

Furthermore, there is movement both in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of dissident ARENA congressmen who want to propose, jointly with the MDB, alternate proposals to that submitted by Senator Portella.

Deputy Tancredo Neves, MDB leader in the Chamber of Deputies, said that if these reports were true, it would be of great political significance and vows that he will work more aggressively with dissident ARENA sectors.

Meanwhile, Senator Portella and Deputy Jose Bonifacio [ARENA leader in the Chamber of Deputies] ironically commented on the prospect of the creation of the congressional redemocratization front.

The Senate president said that he was still awaiting the creation of the front announced earlier--referring to the National Redemocratization Front proposed by Senator Magalhaes Pinto and Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro.

Bonifacio stated that ARENA does not care for the front with a capital "F" because it is already in the front, with a small "f."

Bonifacio also denied that the operation set up by the government and ARENA to announce the reforms is designed to weaken the front. Bonifacio said that it is not necessary because one cannot weaken that which is nonexistent. He added: You can ask the MDB. We picked up its banner and it remained as [words indistinct].

DEPUTY PUSHES BENTES MONTEIRO AS CANDIDATE

FY131410Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 13 Jun 78 FY

[Text] In the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Joaquim Bevilacqua [Brazilian Democratic Movement, MDB, Sao Paulo] has launched the name of Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro as presidential candidate for the National Redemocratization Front under the sponsorship of the opposition. Deputy Bevilacqua expressed his conviction in the victory of General Bentes Monteiro if his candidacy is adopted by the MDB and supported by Senator Magalhaes Pinto, Senator Teotonio Vilela, former Industry and Commerce Minister Severo Gomes and other dissidents of the "agonizing officialdom," as he put it.

PINOCHET TO VISIT VALDIVIA 16 JUNE

PY1321C9Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Summary] The chief of state, accompanied by three ministers, will visit the 10th region where he will be very active in dedicating various works and participating in civilian ceremonies. Details of his visit will be given from Valdivia. Regional Intendant Air Force Brig Gen (Enrique Espuger) is in that capital of the 10th region to supervise preparations for the coming trip. Pinochet is to arrive on 16 June.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY CRITICIZES WASHINGTON POST

PY1401499Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] Gen Rene Vidal, minister general secretary of government, this morning termed a recent item published in the Washington POST as showing an indescribable lack of respect and representing an outrageous insult for Chile. Vidal held a press conference at government headquarters at which he spoke on several matters of national interest.

[Begin report from Government House--presumably recorded] Gen Rene Vidal, minister secretary general of government termed the item published in the U.S. newspaper Washington POST on 10 June as showing an indescribable lack of respect for all Chileans. The item calls for the resignation of the country's president and declares that the current government should be replaced by the Christian Democrats with the collaboration of other [words indistinct].

At a press conference this morning at Government House, Vidal recalled in the first place that (?this is not the only attack) the government has received since 11 September 1973 and, therefore, the editorial of the 10th is not an isolated event, even (?though) its true objective is attacking the government.

He emphasized that the insults are now aimed at the president of the Chilean Republic. To the Washington POST the repeated statements by President Augusto Pinochet are worthless regarding the Letelier case and the fact that the government had nothing to do with his death. It also considers as invalid such concrete events as the attorney [words indistinct] Townley and the acknowledgment of the U.S. Government regarding the help given by the Chilean Government during the investigation.

Vidal also indicated that U.S. justice has not yet submitted charges [words indistinct] the court is in the investigative stage.

(?The most) objectionable part of the editorial is its indication of who should be given the government, an indication that there is no knowledge of the capability of the Chilean citizen and the country's sovereignty. This shows a lack of respect for and ignorance of and lack of knowledge of the intelligence of this country's citizen.

Vidal said that as proof of this none of those who have been affected have made any statements contrary to the Washington POST's position. Nevertheless, he warned that [words indistinct] not all of them are Christian Democrats. (?They also include those who made) statements prior to the 4 January consultation, who did not achieve [word indistinct] of the results. And yet the Washington POST indicates that they should be handed the government.

On the other hand, Vidal made it clear that the UN Human Rights Commission has accepted the Chilean Government's conditions, and in view of this fact will be allowed to enter the country. He said that the government's position in this respect is clearly defined. It has been the minimum [words indistinct].

Referring to the government's stability, Vidal indicated the overall support of the institutions and armed forces for the president's management. The armed forces assumed the government because they were asked to [words indistinct] with the mission of getting rid of the chaos into which the country had fallen, not only its consequences but also its causes.

He indicated that the process outlined by the president will be carried out to the end.

Finally, he repeated that this week the Interior Ministry will release official information regarding the presumed disappearance of people. The minister refused to disclose the details of the official report, although he did inidcate that it will touch upon the overall situation of these persons. [end recording]

EL MERCURIO Comment

PY131748Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry stated that it was not concerned with the Washington POST editorial which, commenting on the current Chilean situation last Saturday, called on President Augusto Pinochet to resign.

In Chile, the press and some private sectors called the editorial unprecedented and offensive. Although there is still no official reaction by the government, it was reported that the minister secretary general of government may make a comment on it today: [words indistinct] private sector reacted to this editorial when it was reproduced in its entirety by EL MERCURIO last Sunday and by LA TERCERA yesterday.

Although the population has been informed of this article, some leaders interviewed by Radio Mineria said that they had not read the article and therefore could not make a comment.

EL MERCURIO in its main editorial today states that it is obvious the U.S. newspapers believe that Latin America is a conquered U.S. territory and that they can write about Latin American affairs with impunity as they do about U.S. affairs.

EI MERCURIO then states that it is interesting to notice that Americans subconsciously believe that they can impose their will on Chile by overthrowing and installing governments.

The editorial also states that obviously the Washington POST is badly informed about Chile. Otherwise, it would know that comments of this kind bind the people and the government closer together.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES TRIP TO PERU

PY132242Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos is travelling to Lima within the next few hours. His trip is the result of a cordial invitation from Jose de la Puente Radbill, his Peruvian colleague. The foreign minister indicated that on this occasion everything connected with bilateral trade will be discussed. [words indistinct] the Bolivian problem, he repeated.

The foreign minister is travelling to Peru at the invitation of:

[begin Cubillos recording] Foreign Minister de la Puente Radbill [words indistince] and I am going with the desire and optimism of strengthening our relations with the brother nation of Peru. In this case, the relations between the two countries are reciprocal.

[question indistinct]

[Answer] It is not up to me to touch upon Bolivian matters, because for obvious reasons it would not be appropriate. [end recording]

The trip is planned for 0830 tomorrow. Return is scheduled for noon on Saturday. During his stay in Lima he will hold two meetings with the Peruvian foreign minister and will be granted a special audience by President Morales Bermudez. On the last day of his official visit he will sign a cultural and economic agreement with his Peruvian colleague.

FOREIGN MINISTER REITERATES POSITION ON BEAGLE TALKS

PY140236Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos has repeated that Chile is not a country which can be moved by threats.

The foreign minister reaffirmed the Chilean position outlined in an official document answering statements by Argentine Defense Minister Air Force Brig Gen Jose Maria Klix (ret). This individual from the other side of the Andes urged his country to recover the Chilean islands located in the Beagle Channel.

[begin Cubillos recording] Regarding the subject you have brought up, the Foreign Ministry yesterday released a declaration which reproduces the essence of the Chilean character. This is a country which is not (?moved) when faced by threats. The Argentine measures of the last few days, which have concerned public opinion, are within this context. That is why we have expressed our rejection of them.

This does not mean that this country, which is not influenced by threats, is [words indistinct] as it is doing during the course of the discussions of commission No 2 and the hope is maintained that these discussions will conclude happily. [end recording]

Joint commission No 2 resumed its discussion at 0930 this morning at the Argentine Embassy. As is known, this joint commission is discussing everything regarding southern maritime delimitation where the arbitration decision on the Beagle is already in force and, therefore, already a concluded matter.

Regarding the Argentine measures of an economic nature and the regulations which govern bilateral matters between large nations, Cubillos repeated the Chilean position regarding the matter.

[begin recording] Regarding these measures, they really do not have a didactic explanation. They are not due to any measures which Chile has taken, because Chile has been extraordinarily cautious and respectful regarding Argentina's position.

We have seen a series of measures put into effect which we do not yet understand but which must have their logic. We do not know whether they are applied to [words indistinct]. We know that they are bothersome here and we have asked Argentina to explain something which up to the present time has no explanation. [end recording]

Finally, he indicated that discussion with the neighboring country regarding border matters will be continued. This shows that Chile can negotiate and resolve problems which still continue with the neighboring country, which explains the presence in Santiago of the Argentine delegation.

[begin recording] [words indistinct] and because, above all, we are convinced that we have reason on our side and we have the hope that our view will be acknowledged and accepted. [end recording]

The minister said: This is a country which is not moved by threats but by reason, and as we are supported by reason we will continue to talk.

BUSINESSMEN SEEK ALTERNATIVES TO ARGENTINE MARKET

PY132120Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Chilean businessmen have held a meeting to study the restriction imposed on Chilean-Argentine trade by the government of Buenos Aires. The meeting was attended by Manuel Valdez, president of the Production and Trade Confederation, (Francisco Vascullan), president of the National Agricultural Society [SNA], and representatives of the National Chamber of Commerce and of the Industrial Development Association.

The meeting analyzed the various problems which the businessmen face, both exporting to and importing from Argentina. According to (Francisco Vascullan), there are possibilities to sell to other countries the products which were being sent to Argentina.

In this regard, he said that there are markets such as Japan and Arab countries which are interested in purchasing Chilean wood and agricultural products.

He added that this situation will stimulate, Chilean businessmen to purchase ships to carry their products to and from the southern area of the country without using Argentine highways.

He concluded by stating that he hoped that this problem will be discussed during the talks of the second Chilean-Argentine commission and that a solution will be found.

TURBAY CANCELS TRIP TO VENEZUELA, PANAMA

PA130312Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0146 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 12 May (LATIN)--Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, virtual winner of the presidential elections held on 4 June in Colombia, announced today that he has suspended his planned visits to Venezuela and Panama.

"For the moment it is completely impossible for me to travel and this makes me very sad because I would like to go to both countries," Turbay said in a statement to the press. He added that he hopes to be able to visit the two countries later.

Turbay Ayala, the Liberal Party candidate who is considered the virtual president-elect of Colombia, had previously announced his intention of discussing common problems between Colombia and Venezuela with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

It had also been announced that he might possibly be in Panama this week for the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the new canal treaties between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Panamanian Chief of Government Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Turbay Ayala said that various matters require his presence in Colombia, among them a meeting that is scheduled to begin in Bogota on Thursday for the reorganization of his party's leadership.

TURBAY TO RESIGN AS LIBERAL PARTY LEADER

PA131639Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Colombian President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will resign from his post as the single leader of the Liberal Party at the end of the week. The reason for this decision is that he cannot simultaneously be president of the republic and single leader of the party.

Until the new party leader is chosen, Turbay will delegate his functions to Deputy Directors Gustavo (Balcazar) Monzon, Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa and Paulina de Castro (Gonzalvo).

It has been reported that the Liberal Party will hold a national convention in November. At that time the person to succeed Turbay as party leader will be chosen. The name of the present president of the republic, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, has already been mentioned in connection with the party leadership opening.

BRIEFS

GAS PIPELINE--A gas pipeline, thousands of kilometers in length, will connect the Atlantic coast with the center and the south of the country in a large project to help solve the energy problem. The Mines and Energy Ministry said today that the gas pipeline will run between Cartagena, Medellin, Bogota and Cali, for which the government has authorized the establishment of a new company. The network to transport gas from the Atlantic coast to the homes of the principal Colombian cities will cost more than 3 billion pesos. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jun 78 PA]

JUNTA MEMBER RECONFIRMS MILITARY WILL LEAVE POLITICS

PA131857Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Maj Gen Guillermo Duran Arcentales, member of the Supreme Council of Government and commander in chief of the army, has reconfirmed the military government's decision to carry out to completion the plan for the legal reorganization of the state.

Major General Duran Arcentales analyzed the country's current political situation and said that the armed forces will withdraw from political activity in order to strengthen themselves. He reiterated that a dictatorship is not a form of government that can stay in power forever. Duran Arcentales also announced he is retiring from the armed forces once power has been turned over. He stated that the new law on the appointment of the defense minister--which has been criticized by various groups in the country, particularly politicians--actually seeks to eliminate the armed forces' meddling in political affairs and emphasized that it will be of great advantage to the president.

DISTURBANCES IN LOJA DURING VISIT BY DURAN BALLEN

PA131438Y Quito Cadena del Truinfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Loja--Three persons were injured during disturbances triggered by the arrival in this province of National Constitutionalist Front candidates Sixto Duran Ballen and Jose Icaza Roldos. One person was injured in Cariamanga and two in this city.

On the arrival of the two candidates in Cariamanga, a group of students supported by other persons organized a counterrally amid shouts of "long live the candidates of the democracy." During the ensuing clash, Victor Vicente Castillo was injured. Later, in Loja, two students were injured when the police dispersed a demonstration with teargas and restored order in the city.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL MEETS WITH POLITICAL LEADERS

PA131730Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Quito--During a meeting called by the president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, most of the country's political party leaders agreed to request the derogation of the military law, the right to habeas corpus, amnesty for political prisoners and the promotion of an intense educational campaign for the electorate. They believe that the above measures will contribute to creating the proper climate for the realization of the final phase of the plan for returning to constitutional order through the 16 July presidential elections.

During the meeting, described as a patriotic dialog, the political leaders failed to reach agreement on possible new amendments to the electoral law, although most of them favored the drafting of regulations for implementing the law and increasing the number of voting booths and ballot boxes to avoid the possibility that a large number of voters might not cast their ballots due to lack of time.

Some considered it necessary to draft amendments to increase the number of voting booths, but this was opposed by others who claimed such changes have always created distrust among the electorate.

At the close of the meeting, tribunal President Jose Antonio Baquero de la Calle defended the reforms to the rules of the political process, explaining that they are necessary. He discarded the possibility of increasing the number of voting booths and reducing the number of voters per booth. He explained that the presidential and regional tickets are considered an inseparable whole. He offered to conduct a campaign to educate the voters, but demanded the cooperation of the political parties in this task.

In regard to requests for the derogation of the military law and the full reestablishment of human rights, the electoral official promised to study them before submitting a formal request to the consideration of the Supreme Council of Government.

Baquero de la Calle then asked for the cooperation of the political parties in two basic tasks in the preparation of the electoral process:

One, the education of the voters. He explained that the tribunal wishes the political parties to play a major role in this activity, not only on behalf of their own supporters but also on behalf of the citizenry in general, so that everyone would know how to vote efficiently and promptly.

Two, in insuring that the electoral campaign is conducted at all levels with as much dignity and seriousness as possible. He called on the political leaders to instruct their supporters to refrain as much as possible--and we say as much as possible, he explained, because human passion sometimes cannot be controlled--from engaging in hostile manifestations and acts of violence during the campaign.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS SPLIT WITH POPULAR DEMOCRATS

PA131838Y Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 Jun 78 p 3 PA

[From "Actualidad Politica" column]

[Text] The National Leadership Council of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has voted to separate the PDC from Popular Democracy [Democracia Popular] because it feels, among other things, that the attempted merger with "progressive conservatism" has failed and that the electioneering practices of this conservative sector have led Christian Democratic leaders and activists to seek membership in other parties, thereby abandoning the party's principles, tenets and organization.

A national congress has been scheduled for 24 and 25 June in Quito in order to take steps to reorganize the party.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO ANDEAN PACT--Quito, 27 May (AFP)--Ecuadorean exports to the Andean group grew from $30.3 million in 1972 to $162.8 million in 1977. During the same period of time, Ecuador established 16 new industries. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2041 GMT 27 May 78 PA]

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PY132131Y [Editorial Report PY] Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish at 2030 GMT on 13 June begins live coverage from Asuncion airport of the arrival of Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko for a 3-day visit. Their airplane lands at 2033 GMT. The announcer then covers the arrival ceremonies in which the prince and princess are greeted by President and Mrs Stroessner and the prince reviews an honor guard.

At 2047 GMT, President Stroessner makes a speech of welcome in Spanish, with subsequent Japanese translation, citing the prince's visit as an opportunity to continue fruitful talks. Stroessner notes the importance of the work of the Japanese colony in Paraguay and refers to the nation's new earth satellite station as a further example of Japanese cooperation and ability. He says that the two countries are aware of the dangers facing democracy in all countries and are on guard to prevent infiltration. President Stroessner's speech ends at 2049 GMT.

Prince Akihito opens his speech of reply by stating that President Stroessner's 1972 visit to Japan strengthened Paraguayan-Japanese friendship and was a benchmark in relations. The most outstanding feature of Paraguay, he adds, is its Gurani-Spanish culture. I admire your country for this cultural integration, he declares. The local Japanese community is working to contribute to Paraguayan society and I am pleased at this, he continues. The prince concludes by expressing hope that his visit will help improve cooperation and understanding. His speech, in Japanese with subsequent Spanish translation, ends at 2110 GMT.

After coverage of further introductions and arrival formalities, the relay ends at 2125 GMT.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID--Pedro Calabrese, director of the National Forestry Service, has reported that Japan will grant a $20-million loan for the agricultural and the forestry sectors. Calabrese said that the loan will be signed in December or January, and that a Japanese mission is here and met with Agriculture Minister Bertoni. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 9 Jun 78 p 5 PY]

ACARAY ENERGY PRODUCTION--According to Enzo Debernardi, head of the National Power Administration [ANDE], the Acaray power plant generates only 28.6 percent of the total amount of energy consumed in the country. In addition, 38.8 of the country's energy is produced by the thermal plants located in Sajonia and San Lorenzo. The remaining 32.6 percent is imported from Brazil. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Jun 78 p 8 PY]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH POLISH DELEGATION

PA131215Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 12 Jun (AFP)--Delegations from Peru and Poland discussed aspects of economic cooperation between the two countries here today, Monday. A working meeting of Peruvian and Polish officials was inaugurated at the Foreign Ministry by Wieslaw Adamski, Polish under secretary of state for foreign relations, and Peruvian Vice Foreign Minister Julio Ego Aguirre.

Adamski, who has been here since Saturday, was subsequently received by Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente, to whom he extended an invitation to visit Poland. The invitation was accepted for a date to be determined later.

The experts of the two countries particularly discussed reciprocal lines of credit, the Oyon and Alto Chicama coal mining projects in northern Peru and the Peruvian-Polish fishing agreement. They also discussed the ratification of the cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between the countries.

Adamski will leave at noon tomorrow for Caracas.

FIVE AMBASSADORS VISIT INDUSTRY MINISTER LANATTA

PY131328Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The ambassadors of Ecuador, the United States, France, New Zealand and Czechoslovakia today visited Industry, Commerce, Tourism and Integration Minister Gabriel Lanatta. During the meetings the diplomats discussed issues of common interest and reaffirmed the bonds of friendship between their countries and Peru.

TRADE MISSION TO EEC TO STAY UNTIL 1 JULY

PY131329Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The Peruvian trade mission which is visiting Europe as part of the technical cooperation program with the EEC will remain in Europe until 1 July. The mission left on Saturday and is scheduled to visit Brussels, Paris, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and London.

PETROPERU TO SIGN CONTRACT FOR OIL EXPLORATION

PY131326Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Text] PETROPERU [State Petroleum Agency] will soon sign a contract with the (Deloo) Petroleum Co for exploration of the Z3 bloc of the continental shelf. This block covers an area of approximately 400,000 hectares.

BRIEFS

TIN PLATE PRODUCTION--The Peruvian State Iron and Steel Enterprise's tin plate plant will be able to cover internal demand this year with a production of 50,000 tons. Production in 1977 amounted to 28,000 tons, although the plant has a yearly production capacity of 100,000 tons. [Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jun 78 PY]

PRESIDENT PEREZ CRITICIZES DOCTORS STRIKE

PA130348Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 12 Jun 78 PA

[Text] The doctors of the Health and Social Welfare Ministry are planning to begin a 72-hour strike on Wednesday. They held meetings in the hospitals today. During the strike the doctors will not issue medical reports, medical certificates or sanitation permits. The doctors are demanding from the government the approval of a series of contract clauses. Nevertheless, since November 1977 the government has refused to approve the clauses, according to the strike leaders.

President Carlos Andres Perez has just issued a statement concerning the doctors strike planned for Wednesday:

[being recording] I take this opportunity to say that in the history of professional conflicts in Venezuela I have never seen one more absurd or more irresponsible than the one which some doctors plan to create. It is really sad that this action is being taken, playing with the most sacred possession of the people, which is their health, their welfare services. The doctors have received salary increases because there really were some doctors who had very low salaries. They have been granted a series of benefits totaling 125 million bolivares a year, which go into effect on 1 January 1979. In addition, they will receive a bonus for the last 3 months of 1978.

A commission was created to determine the pay scale, which was a just demand on the part of the doctors. However, now they want a special retirement system and a special housing system. I ask the Venezuelan people: Can we create a privileged class? The other government employees are also subject to rights and conditions on a par with the doctors.

According to a decree which I signed on 1 May this year, a commission has to submit to me within 90 days a proposal to create the social welfare institute for government employees, which will include engineers, clerks, secretaries and all the other government employees, not just one sector. Meanwhile, the doctors are receiving all the benefits which the state provides. The doctors who reach retirement age are being given retirement pay, although there is no retirement regulation. However, we are not going to create a special system for the doctors.

The people must know this. It is not just to create an artificial conflict and here I give the government's word: The government is prepared to take every measure necessary to guarantee the health of the Venezuelan people. [end recording]

PRC DELEGATION BEGINS TOUR OF OIL INSTALLATIONS

PA131210Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 12 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 12 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that a delegation of oil experts from the PRC today began a 20-day tour of Venezuela's main oil installations.

The visiting geologists and engineers will particularly tour Venezuelan oilfields where heavy crude is extracted.

Maraven, the local oil enterprise, recently initiated a program of secondary recovery of heavy crude by thermic methods in the western part of the country.

MAS OFFICIAL PETKOFF VIEWS DEMOCRACY, SOCIALISM

PA130110Y Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 7 Jun 78 p 4A PA

[Article by Alfredo Pena: "The Soviet Socialist Model Is Not Applicable to the Venezuelan and U.S. Democracies"]

[Excerpts] Teodoro Petkoff, national leader and prominent theoretician of the Movement for Socialism [MAS], emphatically criticized the existing capitalist and socialist systems.

The concepts expressed by the Marxist leader regarding the practice of popular freedom deserve our special attention.

In his talk on "democracy and socialism" during a series of lectures sponsored by the Caracas atheneum and the central Venezuelan university political studies school, the socialist leader emphasized that the traditional left--referring to the orthodox sector of this movement--and the political right have distorted the concepts of democratic freedoms held by the creators of universal socialist theory.

Petkoff emphatically rejected the Soviet socialist model. He said that this system--as it exists in the USSR--has nothing to offer Western countries like Venezuela, the European nations or the United States of America.

He warned that socialism and freedom are the same thing. Therefore, socialism without democracy is nothing. He criticized the attitude of certain leftist parties toward democracy.

Democracy, Petkoff maintained, is an achievement of humanity and civilization and has been dearly paid for by the countries which possess it.

In 30 closely-typed pages, the MAS deputy secretary general discussed and defended each of his concepts. An extensive part of his lecture was dedicated to the Soviet experience. As he has on other occasions, the economist criticized the type of administration and government existing in that gigantic country.

Petkoff continued his line of reasoning, which led him to uphold the unbreakable relationship between socialism and democracy. He discussed the lofty nature of political freedoms and explained that these rights were "abandoned" by the communists and left in the hands of social democracy.

The communist movement left the problems of freedom and democracy in the hands of social democracy and created a vast ideological argument aimed at explaining what happened in the USSR in this respect. It gave its own revolutionary project the image of a transformation of the existing order in which the repression of freedom--"bourgeoisie," of course--should be one of its essential requisites. However, it so happens that for us common mortals the suppression of bourgeoise freedom had a strange similarity with plain and simple suppression of all freedoms.

Therefore, when the modern revolutionary movement (Petkoff does not clearly state that he is speaking mainly of the phenomenon called Eurocommunism) and Marxist ideology insistently demand the rescue of the free and democratic content of socialism--according to Marx's own thought--many persons associate it with an alleged social-democratization of the revolutionary movements. The communist movement abandoned the field of freedoms to social democracy to such an extent that it is believed internationally that socialist revolution and freedom are antagonistic terms.

It is also believed that any attempt to equate socialism and freedom could lead to the renunciation of the revolutionary objective, that is to say, that the building of a social democracy is a revolutionary alternative.

Teodoro Petkoff admitted that here the Democratic Action and Social Christian parties consolidated the democratic system and in this connection emphasized the violent years of the 1960's. But at the same time he reviewed the failings and defects of our present democratic system. He denounced the "oligarchization" of politics and proposed a series of reforms which include the electoral system.

[Presidency Secretary] Carmelo Lauria was the target of some criticism by the socialist leader. The former banker is compared with German Borregales because of his recent statements in which he discussed the possibility of an extremist revolution (by either the left or right) if corruption is not stopped, and showed more acceptance or less fear of a guerrilla in the mountains than of having a socialist on the Supreme Electoral Council.

Petkoff said: "Lauria thinks he has the right to protect the existing order--as well as his economic interests--since from his statements it can be inferred that the latter and the social order are interchangeable. Our banker and secretary apparently thinks along these lines: What is good for Lauria is good for Venezuela....in contrast, we also have the right to think that governments 'a la Lauria' are bad for the nation."

He added: "Political parties are essential to a democratic regime, but the present electoral system favors the pure and simple usurpation of the popular will by political parties, the replacement of the popular will with that of the oligarchies directing the parties. In this sense, the means in some way operate against the ends, which are--among others--to provide a body and expression, imperfect though it may be, for that elusive and changing public opinion. Consequently, we need a reform of the electoral system which will permit nominal elections--within party lists, of course--but permitting the elector to choose and distribute candidates according to his will."

He spoke of other rights which are either not respected or are somewhat ignored in other capitalist countries like the United States, such as the right to strike, the rights of women and "illegitimate" children, protection for the family and, naturally, a minimum standard of living.

In his lengthy exposition the socialist leader analyzed a question which is closely connected with journalism. He concluded by mentioning the need to protect freedom of expression from any arbitrary actions by the chief executive. When the latter believes he is mistreated by the press he can resort to the tribunals, but in no way should he proceed to impose penalties on his own account, much less closing communications media or ordering arrests. However, just as it is necessary to accept the unrestricted character of freedom of expression, it must also be recognized that the government leader has a legitimate right to consider that he has been injured and to demand legal reparation for the damages sustained. Freedom of expression is a two-way street.

BRIEFS

FUTURE OIL INVESTMENTS--Gen Rafael Alfonso Ravard, president of the Venezuelan Petroleum Company, has said that 250 billion bolivares will be invested in Venezuela's oil industry during the next 10 years. He said that these investments represent the effort that will have to be made in order to find new oil deposits. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Jun 78 PA]

LOPEZ-PORTILLO ADDRESSES WORLD FOOD COUNCIL MEETING

FL132210Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2110 GMT 13 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Jun (ANSA-INFORMEX)--"Disarmament will not solve the problems of countries which do not even have enough food for their people. The solution can be found in the will of the people and their ability to make decisions and take action," stated Mexican President Jos Lopez-Portillo in his speech at the opening session of the fourth meeting of the world food council being held in this capital.

Attending the meeting are representatives from 36 countries, Mexican officials and Arturo R. Tanco, president of the world food council, a UN-sponsored organization.

Lopez-Portillo criticized UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's absence from the deliberations of the conference, affirming that, "contrary to all priority, contrary to commonsense, contrary to all good intentions, the priority assigned to the problem currently under examination by the UN--the disarmament problem--is emphasized by Kurt Waldheim's presence in New York. With disarmament," Lopez-Portillo affirmed, "the race against armament will be won, the problem of peace and tranquillity of the superpowers will be solved, but it does not solve anything for the small countries."
"What must be determined is," the Mexican president stressed, "if humanity wants solidarity, if the problem of hunger is a problem of humanity or just of those peoples who suffer from it, if the problem of food supplies also concerns the superpowers."

Closing, Lopez-Portillo called on all participants in the meeting to make it not only a forum for expressing concern but also for making decisions.

RADIO REPORTS PLANS TO BUILD DRY CANAL

PA112257Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Mexico has decided to build an interoceanic dry canal in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Within a 2-year period this canal will serve as a transportation alternative to the Panama Canal, according to a report issued by the office of the Mexican Secretariat of Information. [as heard]

Emilio Mujica, Mexico's communications and transport secretary, has announced that the office of the president has approved a project presented for its consideration 10 days ago. The project, which has been called Alpha-Omega, includes plans for the utilization of already established railroad lines and roads to connect the towns of Salina Cruz on the Pacific and Coatzacoalcos on the Gulf of Mexico for the transportation of cargo in containers. Mujica said that the only purpose of the dry channel is to complement the services of the Panama Canal between the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans.

According to the study, when the system becomes operative it will use approximately 38,000 containers, each having a 20-ton capacity. This will result in a total capacity of 756,000 tons. [figure as heard]

The dry canal will traverse the 75 km that separate, in a straight line, the ports of Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos, which are located in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico's narrowest strip of territory.

Mexico will invest 291.7 million pesos, the equivalent of $12.8 million. Most of this money, $7.2 million, will be used in infrastructure works.

ARIAS REPORTED TO BE FORMING NATIONAL FRONT

PA131608Y Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Julio Ortega statement during "Diario del Aire" commentary program]

[Text] Last night we found out that the national directorate of the Panamenist Party was meeting with Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid to study the steps to be taken by the Panamenist Party.

Thanks to the efforts of Jorge Pacifico Adames and Luis Felipe Clement, we were able to speak with Arnulfo Arias on the telephone. They told me I was the first Panamanian newsman to interview Arnulfo Arias.

Dr Arias told me that he was aware of the objective reportage of Radio Mia and wanted to greet and congratulate the Radio Mia staff. He told us the most important thing to do is to build the fatherland. We informed him that there were rumors circulating to the effect that he had left the country, but we knew this was not true. We asked him if he had plans to leave the country, and he told me that he would only leave Panama when the 1.7 million people of this country left Panama. In other words, he is not going to leave the national territory willingly.

We were then told that Dr Arnulfo Arias will today begin meeting with leaders of all political groups and parties in order to coordinate what he has labeled the national front [frente nacional].

That is the report we wanted to tell you about. It clearly indicates that Dr Arias is in Panama, and he himself told us he will not leave the country. The directorate members also told us that Dr Arias will today begin meeting with all the leaders of the political groups of Panama in order to consolidate the national union [union nacional], the formation of which he requested during his speech at Santa Ana Park after his arrival in Panama on Saturday.

LIBERAL, PANAMENIST LEADERS WILL MEET TO DISCUSS FRONT

PA132359Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2325 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpts] Panama City, 13 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The top leaders of the two most important Panamanian political parties, Dr Arnulfo Arias and David Samudio of the Panamenist and Liberal parties respectively, will meet shortly, the Liberal leader informed this agency today.

A delegation of the Panamenist Party, of which Dr Arnulfo Arias is both founder and leader, today visited national Liberal Party President David Samudio to invite him to meet with Arias. David Samudio accepted under the condition that the talks deal with the creation of a front "on behalf of democracy."

With David Samudio's confirmation today that he will meet with Arnulfo Arias, both of whom, according to many observers, disliked one another, the greatest obstacle to the unity of the Panamanian opposition has apparently been eliminated.

The opposition is demanding free presidential elections and the free interplay of political parties, both of which have been banned for almost 10 years, the separation of the legislative, judicial and executive branches and a constituent period [periodo constituyente].

PAREDES MINIMIZES CHALLENGE OF ARRIVING POLITICIANS

PA101913Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 10 Jun 78 pp 1, 8A PA

[Article by Adan Castillo G.]

[Text] Divisa--Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes told hundreds of peasant leaders assembled here in an extraordinary assembly that "he who thinks that he is more of a leader than Torrijos, who thinks that he can sway the people and displace their leader, let him come."

He added: "Do not worry about those who return to the country and those who want to return. The revolution has enough support from you, the people, so as not to worry too much about that."

Paredes was referring to the peasants' concern regarding political parties. The minister explained: "After 10 years, the revolutionary process has made an opening for political parties. This is a laxative which we have to take to cleanse the republic. With this laxative, many petty politicians will face reality once and for all and come down from their world of dreams."

"All we Panamanians know well that the petty politicians are trying to return. But nobody in this country has forgotten that they held power for many decades and passed it from hand to hand between a few as if it were a relay race. Today, we need young people who have not been a part of that past, who have a point of reference so that they can compare what this country was before and what it is now, with all its defects and limitations," he said.

The agricultural development minister went on to tell the audience: "You represent over 10,000 Panamanian families for whom this system brought the moment of truth [as published] and the enjoyment of a better life. You, the peasants, are slandered and calumnied as much as are we, the uniformed men and the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives. And we will continue to be attacked because the enemy knows that by discrediting such targets they undermine the biggest obstacles to their attempts to return to power. But the lies of 60 years cannot be erased in an instant.

"The process has advanced with moderation because we do not encourage division of the Panamanian family. On the contrary, this moderation has served to give new generations time to integrate into the process, a new generation of executives, businessmen and producers, and men like you, who affirm that things have changed and that this country cannot go backward, especially because this generation will be the source of the laxative of which we speak."

Paredes censured and "constructively" criticized certain policies and ideologies of certain leaders who, according to his words, "frighten other Panamanians and are used by the enemies of the process to confuse and mislead. We must take care of the process," he said, "and especially take care of our General Torrijos because he inspires and guides this system, this formula which is valid not only in the eyes of Panamanians but in the eyes of the world."

Paredes continued: "That is why we will not stop the advancement of the revolutionary process without which the country would not have obtained so many things during such a period. Let us not stop, because then we would run the risk of falling into an abyss."

He then went on to touch on the wave of kidnapings, killings and political instability in "a burning continent, while in Panama we can still breathe peacefully. We must protect this. We must take care of this balance."

He said: "The country is going to support massively the visit by Carter and other government leaders. It is wise to remember that Carter risked much in defending what was fair, responsible and realistic for Panama. We must also recognize the struggle of generations of Panamanians, of those who died and were persecuted, and also the tremendous struggle of a leader like our General Torrijos who, with the entire Panamanian people, took Panama's cause to every corner of the world. Apart from all this is President Carter's contribution. He was brave against the most anti-Panamanian interests in his country. How differently things would have been if an irresponsible man had led a nation as powerful as the United States. But the mobilization of 16 June will also be the first great demonstration of support for General Torrijos in this new political stage in the country."

Regarding an official political party, he said: "Whether there should or should not be an official party or movement is also something that should not worry you too much. The time will come when my General Torrijos will impart precise instructions in one way or another. But the system in force is that of an assembly of representatives and there should be no doubt about this."

On the 16 August elections, he said: "Beware of your lying friends. Be on guard against trickery and insulting alms. Be alert against false promises and choose the best candidate in your community."

At the end of his speech, Paredes was roundly applauded by the crowd who hailed General Torrijos. The extraordinary assembly of peasant leaders unanimously agreed to attend the events connected with President Carter's visit to Panama.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PANAMENIST PARTY FUTURE

PA1403252 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Commentary by Mario Velasquez]

[Text] The reception for Arnulfo Arias on Saturday afternoon was unquestionably a political success for the opposition. It was not only a political success for the opposition, but also an expression of civic maturity on the part of thousands of Panamanians who dispersed peacefully after the Santa Ana rally and on the part of the government, which surrounded the event with the necessary guarantees for it to take place.

We were not surprised by the size of the reception because we have always believed that many thousands of Panamanians would be there to welcome the Panamenist chief. Several factors contributed to the success of this political rally: the natural discontent of broad Panamanian social sectors which are affected by inflation, recession, unemployment and the high cost of living; sectors who do not like the present government setup; the dyed-in-the-wool Panamenists who only like their leader's government; and all this in combination with the social and economic problems which persist in the country and which the government has been unable to solve.

I believe that no one can deny the existence of an opposition in Panama, an opposition which is not only natural but, I would say, healthy. It exists because the system of democratic coexistence is based largely on the exercise of disagreement, opposing viewpoints and respect for different opinions. It is to be expected that the government, with a clear perception of the realities, will analyze Saturday's opposition rally and will draw valid conclusions from it in order to take advantage of the event's message and warning.

The nature of Saturday's event is composed of several ingredients, some political and some emotional.

The emotional include the fact that Arias was returning to the country after 9 years and 8 months of exile. For a man with 47 years of stormy public life, who has lived through difficult times in the past, including jail and exile, these 9 years in Miami have enriched his legend and mysticism.

The size of his reception demonstrates what is an easily perceived truth in Panama and which we have emphasized in the past: that Panamenism is the only significant popular opposition force. Far behind is the national Liberal Party, which can hold popular gatherings with some possibility of success. In any case, the opposition in Panama will have Arnulfo Arias' name and seal for as long as he lives.

In order to survive in the opposition, the other forces or political parties which exist here will have to do what they did in 1968 and last Saturday; that is, join the Panamenist bandwagon. The alliance of traditional political parties and Panamenism places economic resources, political experience and human talent at the disposal of Panamenism. Panamenism would not have been able to win the elections in 1968, in spite of its popular force, without the money and political expertise of its allies and the votes which they brought to the polls, votes which made the difference in the victory over the Liberal candidate.

The principal event of the rally was Arnulfo Arias' speech, which was a violent frontal attack on the government. Arias' speech reflects the traditional line of the Panamenist chief and indicates that there have been no changes in his understanding of national politics. It was a bunker speech, violent, emotional, of personal allusion; very pleasing to the crowd, but lacking any conceptual or doctrinal reference to the nature of the social and political problems which affect the country. From a viewpoint of propaganda and political promotion, it was a speech which used traditional methods of oratory to please the popular masses and to present to certain economic sectors of the country the image of a man who can solve the labor problem and the labor code, who is opposed to the peasant settlements and the housing laws and, finally, emphasizing anticommunism by leveling very serious accusations against the government in this respect, especially against the Education Ministry.

Nevertheless, his attack against the treaties is to some extent an attack against the concrete hopes of the Panamanian business sector, which bases some of its hopes for an integral improvement of the Panamanian economy on that alternative for development, just as the rest of the country does. Arias' speech also did not reveal what his political action program was for achieving the ultimate objective of his own proposals, which is none other than a change of government. It is significant that Arias made no mention at all of the possibility of a constituent assembly, which is the principal objective of the proposals of the political allies who accompanied him to Santa Ana last Saturday.

On the other hand, the reception for Arnulfo Arias leaves some questions unanswered. One of them is to what extent he can influence the government's political plans, the date set for the 6 August elections for representatives, the constitutional reforms--including those which will be adopted to make the system of law enactment more formal--the election of the new president of the republic on 11 Octover and the subsequent legalization of the political parties for the purpose of holding elections in 6 years.

Another unanswered question concerns what the opposition's next step will be. Saturday's event was a success, but to what extent can such an event be repeated once the circumstantial factors which favored it have dissipated? Does the opposition have a single tactical concept to confront the government? To what extent will the significant difference in forces between Panamenism and its allies determine in the final analysis how much of the opposition policy will be shaped unilaterally by Arnulfo Arias?

It is evident that the constituent assembly is not an attractive option for Panamenism. I have the impression that Panamenism is searching for a historical rehabilitation, similar to that which occurred in November 1949 when Colonel Remon was obliged to bring Arnulfo Arias to power and in 1968 when his harshest opponents went to the Arco Iris farm in Boquete to offer him their political parties' presidential nomination. Considering time factors, the constituent assembly process with its convocation, campaign, election, approval of the constitution and provisional government, which would take approximately 2 years, would be too long for the Panamenist leader.

The fact of the matter is that the other opposition groups have their political plan; that is, the convocation of a constituent assembly. The government also has its political plan. However, Panamenism, the principal opposition force in terms of masses, emotion and leadership, does not seem to have a viable political plan to offer the community as a possible alternative to the government's political programs.

COLUMNIST WARNS ABOUT NEW COLONIALIST TACTICS

PA132131Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 13 Jun 78 p 6A PA

["La Brujula Popular" column by Adolfo Benedetti: "New Colonialist Tactics"]

[Text] As the day of U.S. President James Carter's arrival to Panama draws near, the hopes of the defenders of the colonial enclave, situated in the very heart of the country, progressively wane. They had hoped that the new canal accords which will replace the wornout interoceanic waterway treaty would not materialize. The exchange of notes to take place in Panama during the forthcoming historic weekend will no doubt constitute an important landmark in the decolonizing process that will enter into effect in 1979 and which will lead to Panama's full control of the transisthmian canal by the end of the century.

It is wise, however, to warn all Panamanians really interested in eradicating all traces of the infamous Hay-Bunau Varilla pact and in the recovery by the Panamanian nation of its rights, so brutally severed by the treaty signed between midnight and dawn, that the tactic of the colonialists and their sneaky agents has basically changed. Defeated by the U.S. Senate vote and facing the irreversible fact of the Torrijos-Carter treaty approval, they are now trying to disrupt the peace and national tranquillity so that it may serve as an excuse for U.S. conservative legislators to delay or defeat the implementing legislation required by the United States.

They are trying to annul the gains contained in the new treaties following a long, arduous negotiation process which rallied the support of international public opinion by aggravating the economic situation affecting us and creating the proper climate for all kinds of political adventures. The anti-Panamanian maneuver has already been denounced by the local press, which through their ideological positions [as published] are well informed of these plans aimed at undermining every effort of the revolutionary government in its anticolonial struggle and designed to postpone indefinitely the implementation and integral application of the dismantling of the enclave, to the joy and satisfaction of its present beneficiaries.

To counter this plot against the highest interests of the nation, we must make a massive popular showing to welcome the U.S. chief of state, which will reflect the people's determination to bury forever the mortgages weighing over the territory known as Canal Zone, whose legal instrument of liberation is the Torrijos-Carter treaty, which will be fully approved through the exchange of notes to take place within a few hours.

COSTA RICA

CARTER REPLIES TO CARAZO ON HOUSING, TRADE

PA131759Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has received a letter from U.S. President James Carter in which Carter states that international trade should not be unduly restricted.

Referring to textiles, Carter said: I am concerned over the fact that an extremely fast growth in clothing imports may have an adverse effect on the U.S. textile industry [words indistinct] of workers. In view of the foregoing, we have tried to stabilize [regularizar] the situation, Carter adds in his response to Carazo.

Carazo asked Carter to make funds available for housing. Carter said in his response: [word indistinct] review the possibility of (?making) loans through the Central American Economic Integration Bank. In addition, the International Development Association is considering a government [word indistinct] program on housing. Other projects may be considered, involving guarantees on investments in housing by our country, the U.S. President said.

CARAZO COMMENTS ON VISIT TO PANAMA

PA132119Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1747 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 13 Jun (AFP)--The inter-American meeting of heads of states that will be held in Panama on Friday will represent "an historic step" in relations between Latin America and the United States, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said here today.

During his stay in Panama, Carazo will hold a private meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter. It was reported here today that Carazo will in particular discuss with Carter tuna fishing by U.S. firms in Costa Rican waters.

Carazo will also hold separate meetings with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo and Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley. This will be Carazo's first contact with these chiefs of state.

The new Costa Rican president, who took office 1 month ago, today said that he expects his administration to have better relations with the bloc formed by Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Jamaica and Mexico. The Costa Rica president also noted that the signing of the new Panama Canal treaties represent a recovery of the legitimate rights of the Panamanian people.

Carazo will travel to Panama on Friday at 0800 local time in his private plane. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier. He will return to San Jose on Friday night.

The 14 members of the two commissions which will discuss border and maritime matters with Panamanian officials will travel in another plane.

NICARAGUA

GROUP OF 12 CRITICIZES AIRLINES FOR NOT SELLING THEM TICKETS

PA132013Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Text] In San Jose, Costa Rica, the members of the Nicaraguan opposition group known as the Group of 12 have criticized the fact that the Transportes Aereos Centro Americanos [TACA] and Compania Panamena de Aviacion [COPA] airlines refuse to sell them tickets to return to Nicaragua.

According to officials of the two airlines, Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza is exerting pressure on them not to sell tickets to Managua to the Group of 12. The members of the group--who promote the creation in Nicaragua of a broad antigovernment front that would include the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]--recently announced their decision to return to Nicaragua despite the fact that there are arrest warrants out for them. They want to return to that country to wage their struggle against the Somoza dictatorship which has been in power for more than four decades.

For its part, Radio Libertad interviewed by telephone COPA's general manager Hermes Carrizo, who said that no pressure had been exerted on COPA to prevent the sale of tickets to opponents of the Somoza regime. He said that he had no knowledge of the criticism of the Panamanian airline made in San Jose and added that COPA has never discriminated against anybody who wanted to use its international services. He said that COPA abides by international flight and passenger service regulations and that only immigration authorities of the countries it serves can prevent the entrance of a passenger once the person arrives in that country. He also stated that many opponents of the Nicaraguan regime have flown on COPA planes in the past and that they have been treated the same as the rest of the passengers.

JUDGE ORDERS ARREST OF MEMBERS OF GROUP OF 12

PA131406Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Managuan police authorities were informed yesterday that they must arrest the 12 citizens who, from Costa Rica and other nations, have exerted pressure on the government of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle to begin the process of democratization in Nicaragua.

The Managua District criminal judge sent the order to police headquarters yesterday. At the same time, an edict was published in the daily OFFICIAL GAZETTE giving the same order and urging the citizenry to cooperate by informing on the Group of 12.

The group is made up of: Ricardo Coronel Kautz, Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro, Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim, Felipe Mantica, Fernando Cardenal Martinez, Emilio Baltodano, Arturo Cruz, Carlos Jose Gutierrez, Casimiro Sotelo Rodriguez, Ernesto Jose Castillo, Sergio Ramirez and Miguel Escoto Brockmann. Most of them live in Costa Rica and the rest in Mexico, Panama and the United States. They have stated in Costa Rica that they will travel to Nicaragua illegally because they are not permitted to do so legally. The airlines that fly to Nicaragua have been warned that they must not transport the Group of 12 to Managua. In view of this, Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro told SERCANO last night that the group's members will travel to Managua even if they have to do it illegally.

AFP: CUBAN 'SOURCES' REACT TO U.S. CHARGES OVER SHABA

PA131451Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1355 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Havana, 13 June (AFP)--It was announced here yesterday evening that only a few hours before making public its charges concerning Zaire, the United States had secretly accepted and officially stated its "appreciation" for Cuban assurances of that country's absolute disassociation from the Katanga invaders.

Washington's contradictory attitude has strongly disappointed the Cuban leaders, who, despite this, think that President Jimmy Carter was "grossly" misled by his advisers and are inclined to forgive him, reliable sources have stated.

The charges made in the United States, according to which Cuba organized the anti-Mobutu rebels who invaded Shaba (formerly Katanga), created a serious crisis in the Cuban-U.S. rapprochement process initiated at the beginning of the Carter administration.

However, on 12 May, the State Department sent the Cuban Government a note "taking notice of and appreciating" the assurances that President Fidel Castro had made to them to the effect that Cuba was completely disassociated from the Katanga "case."

[Words indistinct] yesterday confirmed here the existence of the State Department note responding to the assurances that Castro willingly gave to Lyle Lane, chief of the U.S. diplomatic office in Havana.

Castro, the sources said, wanted to make a goodwill gesture toward the United States by confidentially informing it about the information Cuba had on the Shaba case, taking into consideration that the U.S. Government was unsure whether or not Cuba was helping the rebels.

According to reliable sources, the reserved communication "appreciating" the Cuban information was sent to the Cuban diplomatic office in Washington at the initiative of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The public charges made through official U.S. sources against Cuba 24 hours later were like cold water thrown in the faces of top government leaders here. The feeling of disappointment increased when President Jimmy Carter himself repeated the charges in his speech at Annapolis a week ago.

According to the sources, however, President Castro had a mixed reaction, refusing to doubt Carter's good will. According to the sources, Castro stated that the North American President had been deceived by "a rude, brutal and incredible" lie "made up in Zbigniew Brzezinski's office" (Brzezinski is adviser to the U.S. President).

The same sources affirmed that Castro is willing to hold a personal meeting with Carter to discuss that subject in particular and Cuban-U.S. relations in general, but they doubt that the U.S. President would want to meet with Castro at the present time.

SPEECHES AT CUBAN-PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT BANQUET

FL132335Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jun 78 FL

[Text] For Cuba, international solidarity, revolutionary solidarity and internationalism are neither theoretical strategems nor occasional tactical resources but the essence itself of its policy and the unalterable direction of its international behavior, affirmed Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada.

In a speech at the United Nations at a banquet given in his honor by the Puerto Rican Movement for Independence, Alarcon pointed out that the manner in which Cuba has expressed its solidarity and revolutionary commitment in Africa and the firmness with which it has defended Puerto Rico's cause are more than enough proof that such attitude is and will continue to be unalterable. Likewise, the Cuban vice foreign minister stressed that the Puerto Rican brothers, like all combatants who confront imperialism and colonialism anywhere in the world, will always find in the Cuban people loyal and determined brothers.

Responding to Alarcon, Andres Figueroa Cordero, a Puerto Rican combatant for independence who was recently released from prison by the U.S. Government after serving 24 years, affirmed that for the fighters for Puerto Rico's independence, revolutionary Cuba's solidarity is an inducement and an example. All Puerto Ricans who have a consciousness, and even the North Americans, Figueroa Cordero added, should be ready to give their lives, if necessary, in defense of the Cuban revolution's gains.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES HUA, PRC PRESSURE ON SRV

FL131214Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 78 FL

[Miguel Rivero Lorenzo commentary]

[Text] The new arrogant and haughty Peking Mandarins have launched a vast campaign of slander against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. China incites and encourages the Kampuchea regime to undertake aggression on its frontier with Vietnam. It has unleashed a campaign of lies among the Vietnamese of Chinese descent so that they will abandon the country and, lastly, they try to coerce the heroic Vietnamese people by suspending all technical assistance to socialist Vietnam.

Why is this campaign developing? What aims are the Chinese leaders pursuing? The reunification and reconstruction of socialist Vietnam, a country that remains loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has become a real obstacle to the expansionist, hegemonistic plans of China. Because of this, according to a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry statement on 5 June, the acts by the Chinese side are intended to create difficulties in building socialism in Vietnam.

In the last few weeks, the Chinese press have unleashed a great campaign to heat up national hatred and incite anti-Vietnamese feelings among the Chinese population. With the concurrence of the North American press agencies AP and UPI, the Chinese distribute dozens of radiophotos showing the exodus to China by the Hua--Vietnamese citizens of Chinese descent, who have been mistreated and persecuted, according to statements by the Peking leaders. With this, the Chinese have put out a melodramatic novel.

We had the opportunity to live in Vietnam for 3 years. Throughout that period, we never knew of any anti-Chinese feelings in Vietnam. In reality, this is the result of a campaign organized by the Chinese leadership who began circulating the rumor of an approaching war between China and Vietnma and that the Vietnamese of Chinese descent who did not return to the motherland would be considered traitors. More than 1 million citizens of Chinese descent live in southern Vietnam, mainly in former Saigon, today HoChi Minh City. In particular, the Hua reside in the populous Cholon district, which is a great commercial and business center. The hierarchy of Chinese descent who had their centers of operations in this neighborhood, maintained close ties with the Nguyen Van Thieu regime.

The French writer Alain Wasmes, in a book published before the differences with China arose, reports that the big businessmen of Chinese descent were speculating and creating difficulties only weeks after the liberation of Saigon. One of these businessmen of Chinese descent (Yang Hui-ho), was believed to be the steel king. He controlled all the scrap metal abandoned by the North American army and had close relations with the prime minister of the Saigon regime and with the army chief of general staff. These are the poor and unhappy Chinese citizens that Peking is defending.

In reality, it was the proper measure of nationalizing businesses and industries taken by the Vietnamese Government that incited the new Peking emperors' anger even more. One has to say that many of these businessmen maintained hidden ties with the Peking government. The new Chinese Mandarins' currency reserves are fed by contributions by these businessmen and industrialists who are found by the thousands in several countries of the region. In an editorial, the daily NHAN DAN, which is the Vietnamese Communist Party organ, asks if the transformation of capitalist business, a universal law of the socialist revolution, already applied even in China, should perhaps be delayed in communist Vietnam in the face of great wealth of some bourgeois just because they are of Chinese descent. In practice, this is one more example of how the Chinese leaders have openly and scandalously betrayed the most elemental principles of socialism and that they are preparing to strengthen their alliances with the most reactionary and imperialistic circles. The campaign of slander against Vietnam is an eloquent example of this betrayal which should be condemned by all progressive humanity.

SOVIET ECONOMIST TOURS PINAR DEL RIO

FL131346Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1233 GMT 13 Jun 78 FL

[Text] (Kasim Karimshakov), director of the domestic trade institute in the Kirgiz SSR and a doctoral condidate in sciences, has toured Pinar del Rio Province. The Soviet economist, who has been an advisor to the management at our country's domestic trade institute for 8 months, stressed the strengthening and development of the Cuban organization's management. (Karimshakov) held conferences on the scientific foundations of the institute, analysis of rational consumption norms, the automation of demand information system and pointed out the demands required by the economy in relation to establishing a correct production plan.

During his stay in the westernmost province of Cuba, the Soviet official visited the Friedrich Engels vocational school, the Vinales tourist complex and the La Coloma fishing combine.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION VISITS COUNTRY

FL131648Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jun 78 FL

[Text] A delegation from the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, headed by PMAC Permanent Committee member Maj Yehwalashet Girma, visited our country from 29 May to 9 June. The Ethiopian delegation met with Lionel Soto, chief of the PCC Central Committee Foreign Relations General Department; Armando Acosta, president of the Cuban-African Friendship Association; Jesus Montane, chief of the PCC Mass Organizations Department; and Omar Iser Mojena, vice president of the PCC National Control and Planning Committee, all members of the Central Committee. The visitors also toured several provinces and were extensively briefed on the work done by the PCC. The Union of Young Communists and mass organizations.

MEXICAN CONGRESSMEN LAY FLORAL WREATH, BEGIN TALKS

FL131233Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The delegation of Mexican congressmen who are visiting Cuba has laid a floral wreath at Jose Marti monument. Afterward official talks with the Cuban side began. Deputy Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara, chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Mexican Congress, heads the Mexican delegation and National Assembly President Blas Roca Calderio heads the Cuban side. Also attending the talks are National Assembly Vice President Raul Roa and other government officials.

MACHADO VENTURA TOURS CAMAGUEY INSTALLATIONS

FL091849Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 9 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the PCC Politburo and Council of State, has visited various industrial and service installations in Camaguey Municipality. He noted the progress that has been achieved in the construction of the public health technological institute. He also was interested in the composition of the brigades that are building it and the workers' objective of delivering it for the next school year.

Machado Ventura then visited the meat processing plant where he was briefed on this future plant, the workers brigade that is building it and the 11th festival youth contingent that is part of the brigade.

During his tour of Camaguey, Machado Ventura also visited the various projects under construction in the outskirts of the provincial capital. PCC Politburo and Council of State Member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, during his tour of Camaguey Municipality industrial zones, visited the hydroponic cultivation area and the Candido Gonzalez party school.

Last night, Machado Ventura and the provincial party leaders who accompanied him on the tour visited the Maneul Ascunce Domenech provincial hospital where they were interested in the hospital's installations, the nephrology ward and the new surgical unit.

Earlier, Machado Ventura had visited industrial zones in the city of Nuevitas where he held evaluation meetings with secretaries of party cells and the management of some installations.

GUZMAN SAYS HE HAS NOT SELECTED CABINET

FL1310347 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The Dominican constitutional president-elect yesterday declared that he has not selected the members of his cabinet. He explained that there have been only rumors in this regard. So far, there is official knowledge of only one person appointed by President-elect Antonio Guzman as his personal secretary. The position went today to Hector Inchaustegui Cabral.

Guzman explained: I have still not selected anyone. The only thing is that there have been rumors about secretaries and other positions and many persons have been mentioned whom I have never even thought about.

Regarding the transfer of power, the president-elect said he does not know how this part of the constitution works but explained that he is studying a protocol on the subject. He added that the outgoing government is responsible for preparing the transfer of power, invitations and everything concerned with it.

Guzman said he has not made any selection of members of his cabinet or other officials who will work with him in his government. He added that many things remain to be done and the selection of a cabinet can be put off until he completes the tasks he still has ahead.

GUZMAN MEETS WITH POLICE CHIEF

PA132229Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1227 GMT 13 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 13 Jun (EFE)--President-elect Antonio Guzman Fernandez visited national Police Chief Maj Gen Neit Rafael Nivar Seijas in his office at the police department.

Guzman was satisfied with the meeting held with the police chief, indicating that they had talked mostly about the situation of political prisoners in the country. In this respect, Guzman disclosed that all files will be studied and after going through each case, all political prisoners will be released after 16 August, once he is the constitutional president.

During the 25-minute meeting, Guzman and Nivar Seijas discussed making changes in the prison system which could be beneficial to the police and prisoners.

Regarding a salary increase for the armed forces and police, Guzman said that he was very pleased with the recent salary increase granted those forces by President Balaguer, who had beat him to it, inasmuch as he had promised during his campaign that he would increase the salaries of men in uniform.

BARBADOS

ADAMS SAYS FOREIGN RESERVES DOING WELL

FL0914l0Y Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 6 Jun 78 p 1 FL

[Text] Barbados' foreign reserves have been holding up very reasonably in the last few months, Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams, who is also minister of finance, has said.

The prime minister who has just returned from London after signing a US$10 million loan with the Orion Bank said that before the bank would advance the loan, it had to be satisfied that Barbados was a good credit risk and there were no conditions attached.

He said that the bank was not like the type of regional bank whose members consisted of governments, or like the International Monetary Fund.

He said that the bank quite often attached certain criteria before lending the money.

The prime minister added that the bank lends money for particular schemes which have to be shown to be viable and sometimes on the basis of need.

There were also special programmes for lending to the poorest countries.

Mr. Adams said that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was well known in the Caribbean for usually attaching quite stringent conditions before it "bailed" a country out of its economic difficulties.

He said that he did not know how far the IMF was going to come out openly and talk about human rights.

It was known, Mr. Adams added, that the US, which was the biggest provider of funds to the IMF undoubtedly had the greatest voice, and was very concerned with only countries which met certain human rights criteria and benefit from international aid.

He pointed out that there was some resistance to imposing human rights conditions on funds advanced by international agencies.

Mr. Adams explained that private banks as well as regional banks or international agencies made sure that their funds did not go to a regime that had a bad human rights record.

Asked if Barbados was controlled by the IMF, Mr. Adams said "no" and explained that representatives of the IMF were in Barbados earlier this year. He said that the government had quite frank and amicable discussions with them and they were able to arrive at certain targeted figures.

The prime minister stated that it was only fair to say that the assistance of the IMF had to be sought when the foreign reserves of a country began to go negative; and Barbados foreign reserves had been holding up very reasonably in the last few months.

Mr. Adams said that import restrictions which caused so much comment a year ago when they were imposed, did seem to be having their effect, with the result that in the first quarter of the year imports rose very little, if at all, compared to imports of the previous year.

And this had happened without any dimunition in business activity, Mr. Adams pointed out.

He continued that business appeared to be very reasonable, certainly in these few months when there was expanding tourism.

Referring to a speech made last week in the House of Assembly by opposition leader Mr. Errol Barrow, in the debate on the employment levy, the prime minister said that he thought Mr. Barrow was supporting the government's policies and the initiatives implicitly being taken by the government to avoid the very problem of falling into a situation where people had to come from abroad and advise us in terms of our economic activity and government policy.

Mr. Adams said that last year they had money from the IMF, "but it was our money that we were taking and Barbados had subscribed to the IMF when it originally joined and when sugar prices fell so catastrophically, we were entitled under the terms of one of the tiers to ask for what is known as compensatory financing."

He said that he had spoken at the IMF and said that tourism could also be added to the list of things for which compensatory financing could be sought.

JAMAICA

CUBAN CASA DE LAS AMERICAS DIRECTOR ARRIVES

FL132255Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Kingston--Haydee Santamaria, director of Cuba's Casa de las Americas, today arrived in this capital on an official visit at the invitation of Arnold Bertram, minister of state for information, culture, broadcasting and festival. The Cuban leader is accompanied by Antonio Benitez, director of the history department, Lesbia (Bendumoin), assistant for plastic arts, and Fernando Urria, director of the institution's international relations department.

Welcoming the delegation at the international airport were Ministers Arnold Bertram and Carmen MacGregor as well as other personalities of the Jamaican Government.

During her stay in Jamaica, Haydee Santamaria will hold talks with representatives of the culture sector and will visit places of intlrest.

JAMAICA-VENEZUELA MIXED COMMISSION TO MEET ON COOPERATION

FL091415Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Jun 78 p 1 FL

[Text] A meeting of the Jamaica/Venezuela mixed commission is to be held in Caracas, Venezuela, in early September to work out details of proposals for further technical co-operation between the two countries in a number of areas.

At the same time, the two countries have agreed to look into the possibilities for technical co-operation in forestry and soil conservation; and the minister of agriculture, the Hon. A.U. Belinfanti, is to visit Venezuela in the near future.

These were two of the high points which emerged from the declaration of agreement signed between Venezuela's President Carlos Andres Perez and Prime Minister Michael Manley, at Jamaica House, on Saturday afternoon, at the end of President Perez's two-day state visit.

It was agreed also to initiate immediate discussions with a view to establishing commercial flights of the national airlines between the two countries, because of the need to have adequate communications between Jamaica and Venezuela.

The declaration stated: "We note with satisfaction that the joint scholarship programme underway shows steady progress, and agree to accelerate its implementation.

"We agree to revitalize the current activity between the two countries through a broader programming of exchanges in the framework of the existing agreement on cultural co-operation between both countries."

So far as the Caribbean region was concerned, the declaration said: "We agree on the necessity of establishing a Caribbean development programme which will strengthen regional links and stimulate the economic integration and development of the area.

"In this respect we think that countries should participate actively through their own mechanisms of co-ordination, or by way of concerted action, in the elaboration and implementation of the scheme of co-operation which will be established.

"This programme should ensure additional resource flows, taking into account bilateral programmes of assistance and existing regional institutions and mechanisms, and avoid the conditionality of tied loans or excessive rigidity in the application of the norms of the traditional multilateral organisations.

"Having examined the programmes of bilateral cooperation between the two countries we express our satisfaction at the way in which these programmes were being developed and agreed to intensify them and to extend them into new areas."

The two countries restated their commitment to the objectives and principles of the United Nations Charter and agreed on the need to strengthen the Organization of American States as the appropriate forum for the preservation of hemispheric unity.

BRIEFS

JULY EXPORT CONFERENCE--The Jamaica National Export Corporation in collaboration with the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation will be hosting a commonwealth Caribbean export symposium from July 2 to 8. The conference is being held because there is an urgent need for all commonwealth countries in the Caribbean to increase their export earnings. Representatives from 17 commonwealth countries in the Caribbean will attend the conference. [Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 8 Jun 78 FL]

GUYANA

DEFENSE FORCE COMMANDER RESIGNS

FL121550Y Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 7 Jun 78 p 3 FL

[Text] Goergetown, Guyana, Tuesday (CANA)--Acting commander of the Guyana Defence Force (GDF) Colonel L.B. Muss has resigned and has been succeeded by Colonel C.B.L. Morgan, according to an army announcement.

No reason was given for the resignation, and Brigadier Clarence Price, the chief of staff, said the resignation became effective last Friday.

Col Muss served the army for 12 years. His successor, Col Morgan was promoted to acting colonel to fill the position.

The substantive commander of the army is Col Ulric Pilgrim, now studying in Britain.

Lieutenant Colonel J.G. Singh, formerly commander officer of the infantry training command, has succeeded Col Morgan as commander of the first infantry brigade.

Major M. Munroe has been moved up to the post of lieutenant colonel.

SURINAM

SURINAM SEEKING TO JOIN SELA

FL131425Y Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 8 Jun 78 p 3 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, (CANA)--Surinam is seeking membership to the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

This information was disclosed by the Surinam ambassador to Venezuela, Mr Percy Wijngarde, who said if Surinam was admitted to the organisation it will become the 26th member.

According to a government statement released here, Mr Wijngarde said that Surinam was willing to endorse the objectives and principles of SELA because "they may contribute to closer cooperation between the countries of South America."

The statement said Mr Wijngarde emphasised during a conference in Caracas that in his government's opinion, developing countries were always dependent economic systems which is unacceptable, inequitable and unfair.

"For that reason," he added, "my country will continue to actively contribute to the endeavors of the organisation for the establishment of the new economic order."

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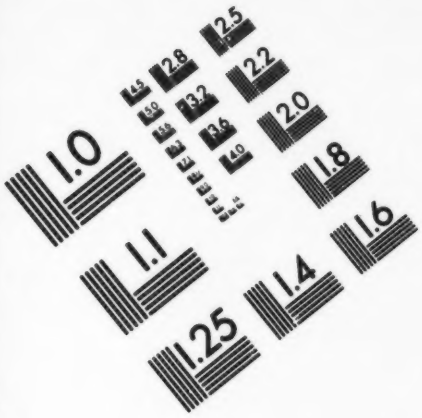

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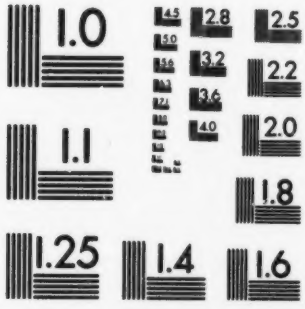

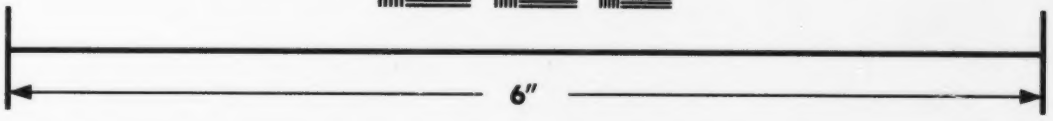

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